

vine or a sprawling shrub, Drewsville sand-plain, Fall Mt., and at other sections of Walpole.

ALSTEAD SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY, Alstead, New Hampshire.

## NOTES ON THE FERNS OF MARANOCOOK, MAINE.

HAVEN METCALF.

I find upon consulting my notes and herbarium, made during some years of residence in Winthrop, Maine, that I can supplement Mr. Davenport's list in RHODORA, i. 218, as follows. All the plants named, except where noted, grow within two miles of the Maranocook station.

*Aspidium fragrans* Swartz. Scarce; along a brook on the east shore opposite Craig's Point. Also on the northern slope of Mt. Pisgah, five miles southwest of Maranocook.

*Aspidium Goldianum* Hook. Fairly common in woods on north and east shore of the lake.

*Asplenium ebeneum* Ait. In one locality, near Kent's Hill.

*Asplenium thelypteroides* Michx. In several localities near the shores of Lake Anabescook.

*Asplenium Trichomanes* L. Along the steep banks of a gully, toward Kent's Hill.

*Camptosorus rhizophyllus* Link. In one locality only, growing over a ledge, near Kent's Hill. When I last visited the place, in 1894, the plants were being decimated by local amateur collectors.

*Cystopteris fragilis* Bernh. Common in upland woods throughout the region.

*Polypodium vulgare* L. Common; hills west of the lake.

*Woodsia ilvensis* R. Brown. Fairly common along high land east of lake, about ledges.

*Woodsia obtusa* Torr. Several localities about Mt. Pisgah.

*Woodwardia virginica* Smith. Abundant in the swamp along the Readfield shore, also in the swamps east of Mt. Pisgah.

Twelve years ago *Adiantum pedatum* was very common all about this region; but the plant has been so much sought after by summer visitors that it is practically extinct in all accessible localities. It is

still abundant along the borders of the deep swamps east of Maranocook.

Mr. Davenport's paper and this give some idea how rich the region is in ferns. I might mention further, that *Isoëtes* is common about the shores; and in a brook running into the arm of the lake east of the Maranocook station *Marsilia quadrifolia* can be found. I have an idea that the latter is a newcomer, as I never saw it in this place until 1896, and it has become more abundant each year since. I wish that members of the New England Botanical Club might be induced to botanize further about Lake Maranocook.

TABOR COLLEGE, Tabor, Iowa.

---

HABENARIA HOOKERIANA OBLONGIFOLIA IN WEST CAMPTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE. — *Habenaria Hookeriana oblongifolia* ascribed to New York and Canada by Gray's Manual (edition of 1889), has been found in considerable numbers in a patch of woods near the West Campton schoolhouse. Leaves measured about two and one-half inches by five and one-half. Only one specimen was found in flower. — PHILLIPS BARRY.

---

LYCOPODIUM CLAVATUM, VAR. MONOSTACHYON IN NORTHERN MAINE. — The typical form of *Lycopodium clavatum*, L., has two or more spikes upon each peduncle. The number varies somewhat without changing the habit of the plant. The case, however, in which the two spikes are regularly replaced by a single one gives rise to a rather striking form or variety, which is the better marked from the fact that the single spikes are of greater size than those which compose the pairs in the typical form. The single-spiked variety was briefly characterized by Hooker (Fl. Bor.-Am. ii. 267) from the Rocky Mountains of British America, as var. *monostachyon*, but has been little known and usually omitted from general treatments of the American Pteridophytes. However, Prof. J. M. Macoun in his Catalogue of Canadian Plants, v. 290, records the variety from Little Tobique Lake, New Brunswick (*G. U. Hay*), Prince Edward's Island (*J. Macoun*), and Blood-vein River, Lake Winnipeg (*J. M. Macoun*). The first station for the variety in the United States was reported by Mr. M. L. Fernald last June (RHODORA, iii. 169) on the basis of the